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《手绘时装画》教案

课题	《手绘时装画的工具认识》	授课类型	理论讲授、实训
理论课时	1 课时	实践课时	1 课时
教学目标	通过本次课的学习，掌握时装画的不同工具的认识。培养服装设计手绘能力；培养动手能力；培养学生抗挫能力和工匠精神。		
思政元素	通过对时装画的时装画的服装效果图多种技法表现的分析和讲解，培养学员的审美意识，提高欣赏水平。引发学员对时装效果图手绘的兴趣，强调科学精神和工匠精神的培养。通过实训练习，培养抗挫精神和精益求精的职业态度。		
重点	时装画的服装效果图多种技法表现方法；		
难点	时装画的服装效果图多种技法表现方法；		
教学资源	Ppt 课件、电子教材、教学视频、试题库		
实训任务要求	实训任务： 1、能够区分和认识手绘时装画工具。 实训要求： 1.能够准确认识各种时装画手绘工具； 2、各部位结构合理，色彩和谐； 3、线条流畅、排版美观。		
学习工具	8k 画纸三张、尺子、画笔、橡皮		
教学设计	1、教师抛砖引玉在云课堂“课前预习”中提出问题：我们平时常见的时装画表现技法都有哪些？从而提出本单元学习内容。 2、教师引导学员根据《手绘时装画》课程设计在云课堂中找到相关教学 ppt、视频、电子教案和课件进行自主学习，初步自主完成学习目标。 3、学员完成课后测试题，老师根据学员的测试结果了解知识的掌握情况，发现问题，及时解决问题。		



"Hand-painted Fashion Paintings" Teaching Plan

Topics	"Understanding the Tools of Hand-Painted Fashion Paintings"	Types	Theoretical teaching, practical training
Theoretical Hours	1 hour	Practice Hours	1 hour
Teaching Objectives	Through the study of this lesson, master the knowledge of the different tools of fashion paintings. Cultivate the ability of hand-drawing for costumes design; cultivate hands-on ability; cultivate students' resilience and craftsmanship.		
Ideological Elements	Through the analysis and explanation of various techniques of fashion painting costume renderings, cultivate students' aesthetic awareness and improve their appreciation level. Arouse students' interest in fashion renderings hand-drawing, emphasizing the cultivation of scientific spirit and craftsmanship. Through training exercises, develop a spirit of resistance and a professional attitude of excellence.		
Big Picture	A variety of techniques to express the method of costume renderings of fashion paintings;		
Difficult Points	A variety of techniques to express the method of costume renderings of fashion paintings;		
Teaching Resources	PPT courseware, electronic teaching materials, teaching videos, test bank		
Training Task Requirements	Training Tasks: 1. Ability to distinguish and recognize hand-painted tools for fashion paintings. Training Requirements: 1. Ability to accurately recognize various hand-painted tools for fashion paintings; 2. Reasonable structure and harmonious colors of each part; 3. Smooth lines and beautiful typography.		



Hand-painted Fashion Paintings

Learning Tools	3 sheets of 8k drawing paper, ruler, paintbrush, eraser.
Teaching Design	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The teacher has raised a question in the "pre-class preview" of the cloud classroom: What are the common fashion painting performance techniques we usually use? Therefore, the learning content of this unit is proposed.2. Teachers guide students to find relevant teaching ppts, videos, electronic teaching plans and courseware in the cloud classroom according to the course design of "Hand-painted Fashion Paintings" to conduct independent learning, and initially complete the learning goals independently.3. Students complete the after-class test questions, the teacher understands the mastery of knowledge according to the test results of the students, finds problems, and solves them in time.



教学步骤

Teaching Steps

I 课前

I Before Class

一、线上

I. Online

老师在云课堂“课前预习”中提出问题：：我们平时常见的时装画表现技法都有哪些？

The teacher has raised a question in the cloud classroom "pre-class preview": What are the common fashion painting performance techniques we usually use?

二、导入新课（10 分钟）

II.Introduce a New Lesson (10 minutes)

时装效果图有着非常丰富的表现技法,设计师可以根据不同的造型要求去满足艺术趣味的各种绘画技巧。时装画的基本技法是根据绘画工具种类来划分的。 工具的特性形成了技法的风格。

Fashion renderings have very rich expression techniques, designers can meet various painting skills of artistic interest according to different modeling requirements. The basic techniques of fashion painting are divided according to the types of painting tools. The characteristic of the tool forms the style of the technique.

II 课中

II.In Class

三、新课讲授（80 分钟）

III. Lecture of New Class (80 minutes)



项目五 服装效果图的绘制

Project 5 Drawing of Costumes Renderings

二 服装效果图的多种技法表现

II. The Performance of Various Techniques of Costume Renderings

1. 淡彩法——以勾线为主，在时装画的主要部位，简略地敷以色彩。这种敷色方法，由于采用水彩画着色法，故多用水彩色或水粉色。勾线的工具，可以选择钢笔、铅笔、炭笔、毛笔、马克笔等。此方法较为简洁明快，方法易于掌握且较为快捷。

1. Light color method - mainly hooks lines in the main part of the fashion paintings, simply applies color. This method of color application, because of the use of watercolor coloring method, water color or water pink is mostly used. As for tools for drawing lines, pens, pencils, charcoal, brushes, markers, etc. can be chosen. This method is more concise and lively, and the method is easy to master and quicker.

2. 平涂法——是常用的时装画技法之一，简便易学。它采用每块颜色均匀平涂的方法，颜料多采用具有一定覆盖力的水粉颜料或马克笔。

2. Flat painting method - is one of the commonly used fashion painting techniques, which is easy to learn. It adopts the method of uniform and flat coating of each color, and most of the pigments use gouache paint or marker pen with a certain covering power.

平涂法有两种：一是勾线平涂，二是无线平涂（亦称为没骨平涂）。勾线平涂是平涂与线结合的一种方法，即在色块的外围，用线进行勾勒、组织形象，这是勾线平涂最常用的方法。勾线的工具可以多种多样，勾线的色彩，亦可根据需要随之变化（彩图19）。无线平涂是利用色块之间的关系（明度关系、色相关系、纯度关系）产生一种整体的形象感，并不依靠线组织形象。

There are two kinds of flat coating methods: one is hooking flat coating, and the other is wireless flat coating (also known as boneless flat coating). Hooking line flat coating is a method of combining flat coating with lines, that is, on the periphery of the color block, use



lines to outline and organize the image. This is the most commonly used method for hooking line flat coating. There are various tools for hooking lines, and the color of the hooking lines can also be changed according to the needs (color picture 19). Wireless flat coating uses the relationship between color blocks (lightness relationship, hue relationship, purity relationship) to generate a sense of overall image, and does not rely on lines to organize the image.

勾线平涂易获得装饰性效果，可根据需要适当留飞白，产生一种光感。色块之上，还可以叠加如点、线等的装饰，增强装饰性。

It is easy to obtain decorative effects by hooking flat coating, and it can be left white as needed to produce a light feeling. On top of the color blocks, decorations such as dots and lines can also be superimposed to enhance the decoration.

3. 喷洒法——包括两种方法：一种为喷绘法，另一种为洒色法。

3. Spraying method - includes two methods: one is spray painting method, and the other is spraying color method.

喷绘法是以喷笔等喷绘工具为主的绘制方法。由于喷绘工具绘制的色彩细腻、均匀，所以它不仅可以绘制出具有写实风格的时装画，且能使画面达到一种神秘效果。喷绘法除使用专业的喷绘工具外，还可以利用刷子等工具达到类似的处理效果，采用遮挡方法，可以喷绘出清晰的边缘。喷绘法可以结合勾线法，使画面更为生动。当然，喷绘工具用于时装画需要一定的时间来保证，在对此工具的特性未达到娴熟掌握时，抑或产生相反的效果。

The spray painting method is a drawing method based on spray painting tools such as an airbrush. Because the color drawn by the spray painting tool is delicate and uniform, it cannot only draw a fashion painting with a realistic style, but also make the picture achieve a mysterious effect. In addition to using professional spray painting tools, the spray painting method can also use tools such as brushes to achieve similar processing effects. By using the occlusion method, clear edges can be painted. The spray painting method can be combined with the hooking lines method to make the picture more vivid. Of course, the use of spray painting tools for fashion paintings requires a certain amount of time to ensure that when the characteristics of this tool are not mastered, or the opposite effect will be produced.



Hand-painted Fashion Paintings

洒色法是将色彩洒在画面的一种方法。它以毛笔、海绵等工具蘸上颜色并洒在画面所需之处，以达到一种不规则的点状的肌理效果。时装画中的某些点状面料肌理、背景处理可以使用此方法。

Spraying color method is a method of sprinkling color on a picture. It uses brushes, sponges and other tools to apply color and sprinkle it on the desired part of the picture to achieve an irregular point-like texture effect. This method can be used for some point-like fabric textures and background processing in fashion paintings.

4. 晕染法——晕染法是从中国工笔画技法中吸取而来的一种时装画技法。采用两支毛笔交替进行，一支蘸色，一支沾清水，由深至浅均匀染色。这种技法可以用于时装画中的人物、有光泽的面料、薄料等。

4. Smudge method - Smudge method is a fashion painting technique drawn from Chinese elaborate-style painting techniques. Use two brushes alternately, one to apply the color, the other to soak in water, and dye evenly from dark to light. This technique can be used for figures in fashion paintings, glossy fabrics, thin materials, etc.

5. 撇丝法——这是中国画、染织图案设计中的一种技法。采用毛笔蘸色之后，将笔锋撇开，形成间隔、长短等不规则的排线。用这种方法，可以绘出裘皮的长毛质感以及丝状物。

5. Silk-skimming method - this is a technique in Chinese painting, dyeing and weaving pattern design. After applying the color with the brush, leave the tip of the brush aside to form irregular lines such as intervals and lengths. In this way, the hairy texture and filaments of the skin can be drawn.

6. 重叠法——以色与色的逐层相加，产生另一种色相、明度、纯度等不同的色彩。这种效果，一般表现透明、或需要加深的色，可以多次进行完成。相加色彩的次数，可以三或四次、甚至更多，一般来说，以纸张的承受力、颜色的覆盖力和所要表现的效果为准。比如表现纱的效果时，可以运用重叠法，由浅至深，逐层、逐次晕染，使其产生透明的效果。

6. Overlapping method - the layer-by-layer addition of color and color to produce another color with different hue, lightness, purity, etc. This effect, which generally expresses



transparent or needs to be deepened, can be done multiple times. The number of times of adding colors can be three or four times, or even more. Generally speaking, it is subject to the bearing capacity of the paper, the covering power of the color and the effect to be expressed. For example, when expressing the effect of yarn, the overlapping method can be used, from shallow to deep, layer by layer and successively smudged, so as to produce a transparent effect.

7. 剪贴法——以面料、报刊、色纸等一些可用于剪辑、拼贴的材料，按画面需要进行拼接、粘贴的一种时装画技法，它可用作间接预视面料运用的整体效果。在时装广告、时装潮流预测等形式中，常用此法。

7. Clipping method - a fashion painting technique that uses fabrics, newspapers, colored paper and other materials that can be used for editing and collage, and splicing and pasting according to the needs of the picture. It can be used to indirectly preview the overall effect of the use of fabrics. This method is commonly used in fashion advertisements, fashion trend forecasting and other forms.

8. 阻染法——利用颜料中油性颜料（油画棒、蜡笔、油性马克笔等）与水性颜料（水粉色、水彩色、水性铅笔等）相互不融的特性，以一种颜料作纹理，另一种颜料附着其上，由此产生两种颜料的分离。此法多用于深底浅色面料的处理，如蓝印花布、蜡染面料以及镂空面料等。

8. Anti-dyeing method - using the mutually incompatible characteristics of oily pigments (oil pastels, crayons, oily markers, etc.) and water-based pigments (water pink, water color, water-based pencils, etc.), one pigment is textured and the other is attached to it, resulting in the separation of the two pigments. This method is mostly used for the treatment of dark and light-colored fabrics, such as blue printed fabrics, batik fabrics, and hollowed-out fabrics.

9. 拓印法——拓印法是将棉花、海绵、布等材料，使其形成一定的形状，敷上颜料之后，作于画中，可形成一定的肌理效果。亦可预备如纸或塑料材料制成的某种所需形状，再用拓印之法，形成某种所需形状的多种肌理效果。

9. Rubbing method - rubbing method is to use cotton, sponge, cloth and other materials to form a certain shape, and after applying paint, it can be used in the painting to form a



certain texture effect. It is also possible to prepare a desired shape made of paper or plastic materials, and then use the method of rubbing to form a variety of texture effects of a desired shape.

10. 转印法——采用转印纸上的图案，并将这些图案用刮笔转印到画中。转印的图案具有工整、快捷等优点，但受到转印纸图案种类及尺寸的限制。流行预测、商业设计图等多用转印法。

10. Transfer method - take the patterns on the transfer paper and transfer these patterns into the painting with a squeegee. The transferred pattern has the advantages of neatness and speed, but it is limited by the type and size of the pattern of the transfer paper. Popular forecasting, business design drawings and other multi-use transfer methods.

11. 凹凸法——使用一定的外力，将画面所要处理的部位，敲打、压挤出凹凸效果来，由此而产生一种立体的效果。例如，在钮扣、口袋、装饰物等需要着重突出的部位，可以采用此法。但需要注意的是，运用此法时，色彩的选用，不可太多，最好使凹凸处理在色块，或单色色块上，甚至是无色之中。凹凸的部分，其面积不宜过大。使用凹凸法时，应注意力度的大小，以及纸张的弹性、厚薄，以免损坏画面。

11. Concave-convex method - use a certain external force to tap and squeeze the part to be processed in the picture to squeeze out the concave-convex effect, thereby producing a three-dimensional effect. For example, in buttons, pockets, decorations and other parts that need to be highlighted, this method can be used. However, it should be noted that when using this method, the selection of colors should not be too much. It is best to make the bumps on the color blocks, or on the monochrome color blocks, or even in colorless. The area of the concave and convex parts should not be too large. When using the concave-convex method, you should pay attention to the size of the degree, as well as the elasticity and thickness of the paper, so as not to damage the picture.

12. 磨擦法——用枯笔、海绵、橡皮、布等带有阻力的粗糙的材料，敷上少许颜料，磨擦画面，或用砂纸、牙刷等工具磨擦画面，由此而产生一种较为朦胧、陈旧的某种痕迹效果，此法称为磨擦法。如牛仔布料的处理、皮革及段子、裘皮等常用磨擦法。

12. Friction method - use dry brush, sponge, eraser, cloth and other rough materials with



resistance, apply a little paint, rub the picture, or use sandpaper, toothbrush and other tools to rub the picture, resulting in a more hazy, outdated trace effect, this method is called friction method. Such as denim cloth treatment, leather and strips, fur and other commonly used friction methods.

13. 流彩法——有些面料纹理或某些多种肌理的效果，常采用流彩法。此方法利用颜料的流动性达到表现的目的。首先用适量的清水打湿需要处理的部分，然后用含有一定量水分的颜色置于其中，小心翻动画面，使色彩流动至满意为止，干后即成为具有流动感的画面效果。亦可预先在镜面、水面（需用油性颜料）等光滑的材料表面将颜料作好流动的色彩肌理，然后用画纸覆盖其上，将流动的色彩印入画中，最后进行剪辑处理。

13. Flow color method - the effect of some fabric textures or some multiple textures, often using the flow color method. This method utilizes the fluidity of the pigment for performance purposes. First wet the part that needs to be treated with an appropriate amount of water, and then place it with a color containing a certain amount of water. Carefully flip the picture to make the color flow until it is satisfactory. After drying, it will become a flowing picture effect. It is also possible to make a flowing color texture of the paint on the surface of smooth materials such as mirror surface and water surface (oil-based paint is required) in advance, then cover it with drawing paper, print the flowing color into the painting, and finally edit it.

14. 折皱法——将画面按所需揉、折成皱，再敷上色彩作画，产生一种肌理效果，称为折皱法。此法用于多种的面料和背景肌理效果的表现。

14. Crease method - knead and fold the picture into wrinkles as required, and then paint with color to produce a texture effect, which is called the crease method. This method is used for the performance of a variety of fabrics and background texture effects.

15. 复印法——复印法是较为快捷的一种方法。利用现有资料，进行多次复印、剪接，再复印、再剪接，达到期望的效果。运用此法需注意时装与人物的衔接，以及画幅大小的衔接、表现形式、风格、资料的版权等等问题。

15. Photocopying method- photocopying method is a quicker method. Using the existing



materials, make multiple copies, splicing, and then copying and splicing to achieve the desired effect. When using this method, attention should be paid to the connection between fashion and characters, as well as the connection of frame size, expression, style, copyright of materials and other issues.

16. 刮割法——这是利用某种硬物、尖状物或刀状物，刮割画面，使其产生一种多种效果的方法。如对裘皮的处理或表现时，常常采用尖状物，沿裘皮纹理适当刮划，能表现出裘皮的蓬松、真实感。由于刮割法对纸张有损害，运用此法时，需考虑刮割的深度与纸张的质地与厚度，避免划破纸张。

16. Scraping method - this is a method of using some kind of hard object, sharp object or knife-like object to scrape and cut the picture to produce a variety of effects. For example, when dealing with or expressing the fur, sharp objects are often used to properly scratch along the texture of the fur, which can show the fluffy and realistic feeling of the fur. Since the scraping method damages the paper, when using this method, it is necessary to consider the depth of scraping and the texture and thickness of the paper to avoid scratching the paper.

III 课后

III. After class

一、课后小结

I. Post-lesson Summary

本次课我们学习了时装画的多种技法方，理解了运用不同工具和方法表现时装画的表现方法后，才能针对各种不同风格的时装画进行丰富的表现。

In this lesson, we have learned a variety of techniques and methods of fashion paintings, and after understanding the expression methods of using different tools and methods to express fashion paintings, we can express richly for various styles of fashion paintings.

二、作业布置

II. Homework Assignment



本单元实训项目任务要求

The Task Requirements of This Unit Training Project

1、实训项目任务：

1. Training project tasks:

运用不同技法绘制服效果图 3 张。

Use different techniques to draw 3 renderings of costumes.

2、实训项目要求：

2. Training project requirements:

(1) 比例准确；

(1) Accurate proportions;

(2) 各部位结构合理，色彩和谐；

(2) Reasonable structure and harmonious colors of each part;

(3) 线条流畅、排版美观。

(3) Smooth lines and beautiful typography.

通过项目的实训要求培养学生的审美意识与追求卓越，创新研发、精益求精的工匠精神。具备耐心、专注、坚持的优秀品质。

Through the training requirements of the project, cultivate students' aesthetic awareness, and craftsmanship spirit of innovative R&D, excellence. With excellent quality of patience, focus and persistence.

三、教学反馈和调整

III. Teaching Feedback and Adjustments

1、通过云课堂检查课后作业，了解学员对知识的掌握情况，巩固教学效果。

1. Check the after-school homework through the cloud classroom to understand the students' mastery of knowledge and consolidate the teaching effect.

2、通过课后调查、交流，了解学员对本课程教学模式的认可度，及时调整授课内容和授课模式。

2. Through after-class investigation and communication, understand the students' recognition of the



teaching mode of this course, and adjust the teaching content and teaching mode in time.

四、课程反思

IV. Reflection on the Course

对于本知识点的理论知识的讲解，采用示范法、启发法等教学方式，将整体上的示范进行一步一步的分解，以充分的引发学员的兴趣，引发学员的强大的创造能力，更加强烈的求知欲望。根据学员反馈情况，应针对不同的学员基础，将作业要求分层布置，以满足不同层面的学员的求知要求。

For the explanation of the theoretical knowledge of this knowledge point, the demonstration method, heuristic method and other teaching methods are used to decompose the overall demonstration step by step, so as to fully arouse students' interest, arouse students' strong creative ability, and have a stronger desire for knowledge. According to the feedback of the students, the homework requirements should be arranged in layers according to different student's bases to meet the knowledge-seeking requirements of students at different levels.